

SPORTS

THE 1984 WINTER OLYMPICS OPENS ON FEBRUARY 8

A pre-Olympic report

The capital of the 14th Winter Olympics has already been fully taken over by the Games. Literally everything testifies to this: the multitude of flags with the five interlocking Olympic rings, the decorated streets and avenues, the multilingual speech of the foreign visitors. Everything seems gay and festive.

The Dobrinja settlement, set aside for the journalists who will tell the world about the Olympics is becoming more and more animated. Around 2,000 of them have moved into tiny flats.

The flags of the participating countries are growing in number in Mostini, the Olympic Village. The flag of the Soviet Union can also be seen there. Most of the Soviet Olympians have already arrived in Sarajevo. According to the coaches they are all in high spirits and ready to show what they are capable of. Right after their arrival in Sarajevo the USSR ice-hockey team held their first training session.



Youthful Sarajevo residents taking a stroll in the company of wolf cub Vicko, the 1984 Winter Games mascot.

Photo AP-TASS

The US ice-hockey team — winners of the Lake Placid Olympics — have also arrived. Experts say the US team is quite fast. Work is now in full swing in the main press centre of the Games.

At the 87th session of the IOC in Sarajevo IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch stressed the desire of the Olympic

terials of human ideals. One event of interest in the cultural life of the Sarajevo Olympics was the opening of the exhibition "Sport in the USSR", showing 80 of the best works by leading TASS photo correspondents. The photos show the development of sport in the USSR under Soviet power.

PEACE RACE PUSHES OFF IN BERLIN

This spring's Peace Race will, on the ninth time, set out from Berlin. On May 8 the cycling marathon, whose symbol is the dove of peace, will get under way in Karl-Marx Alley.

RÖHRL AND AUDI WIN FIRST STAGE

Top motor racers from eight European cities attended the Rallye Monte Carlo, which traditionally opens world motor racing championships, the 52nd to date. 204 of the 209 starters finished the course covering between 1,100 and 1,400 km depending on their point of departure.

A total of 200 crews were admitted to the second stage across the snow-covered Alps on a 1,400 km course. A French newspaper commented that the snow would be the ultimate umbrella in the run-up to the event. In fact, the Lancia squad led by Finn Markku Alen would have an edge on dry and snowless roads, but snow and lower

THE WINNING RACKET OF YULIA SALNIKOVA

Moscowite Yuliya Salnikova was the outright winner at the Moscow open tennis championship just ended in Moscow.

In the singles finals in a three-set match she beat Avdeeva from Kiev, and earlier,



Yuliya Salnikova.

Photo by Boris Kraljov

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LAUREATES OF THE CHESS YEAR

National champion Anatoli Karpov and Nona Gaprindashvili have become the laureates of "Laureate of the Chess Year" prizes.

Prizes for the best games of the year were awarded to Garry Kasparov for his match with

Hungarian Lajos Portisch at Yugoslavia town of Niksic to Vassily Smyslov (for his youth game of the year) challengers match in the world championship against Zoltan Balogh of Hungary.

USSR INVITES CHESS PLAYERS

February 9 will see the opening of the international chess tournament in Lvov, the first of nine such tournaments to be held in the USSR this year. They will be held in rapid succession. For instance, the Lvov tournament will end on February 20 and after that will come two women's tournaments. One will be held from March 23 to April 12 in Moscow and the other on April 23 May 12 in Tbilisi, capital of Georgia, where most top Soviet women players live.

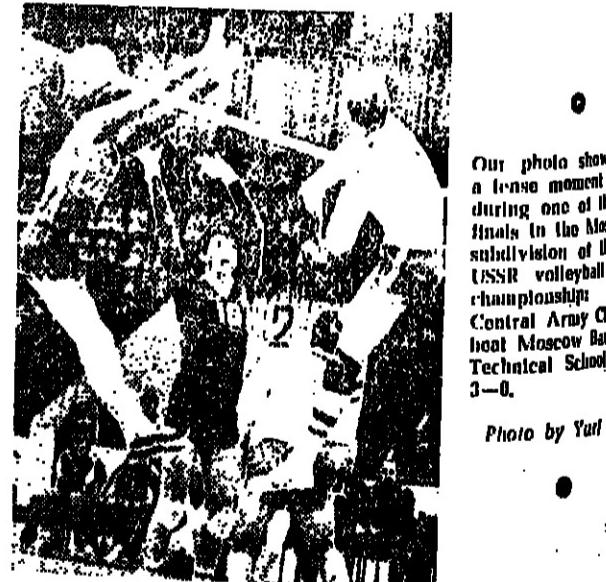
After an interval of two weeks—from May 29 finishing on June 10—the third international competition in memory of noted Soviet Grandmaster Alexander Kotov will be held in Leningrad. The first two will be men's international tournaments—held in Moscow on June 1-21, with another being held in Leningrad on June 26.

FOUR WORLD RECORDS IN MILAN

Four top world records were set by athletes from Italy, Spain and the USSR, in the Milan Palasport covered stadium.

20-year old Soviet high jumper Igor Pakin reached 2.06 m, "adding" a centimetre to the former achievement set in March 1978 by Vladimir Yashchenko. Sergei Butka from the Ukraine pole-vaulted 5.04 m.

A quartet of Italian runners—Pavone, Boni, Iuli and Simonato finished 1:24.15 in the 4x200 m E



Our photo shows a tense moment during one of the finals in the Moscow subdivision of the USSR volleyball championship. Central Army Club beat Moscow Region Technical School 3-0.

Photo by Yuri Andropov

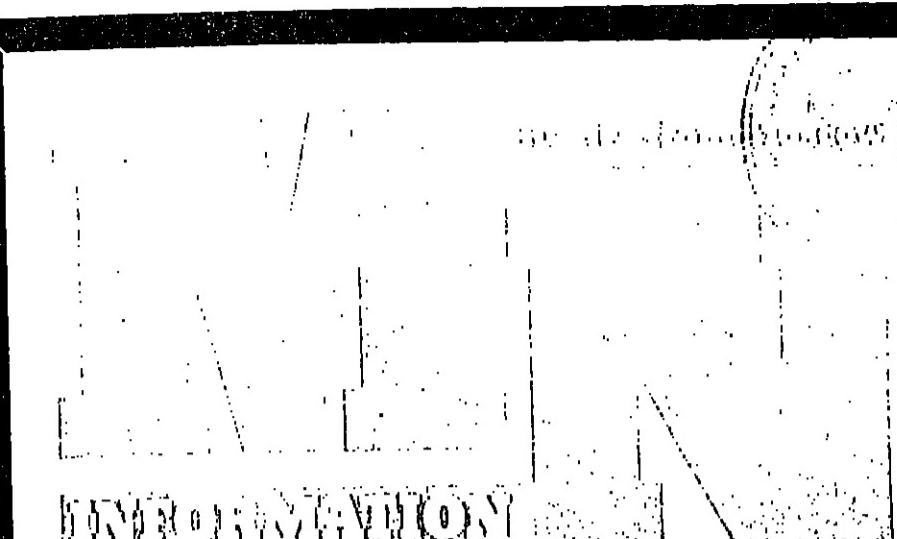
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State of Mourning in the USSR

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have decreed:

1. In view of the passing of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuri Andropov, the country shall be in a state of mourning on 11, 12, 13 and 14 February.

On the day of his funeral, no classes shall be held in primary, secondary schools.

2. At the moment when Yuri Andropov's body is laid to rest, gun salutes shall be fired in Moscow, the capitals of constituent republics, and in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Voronezh, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, in the hero-towns Brest, and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-on-Don, Kuban, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Stavropol, and Petropavlovsk.

At the same time work shall be suspended for five minutes at all enterprises and organizations throughout the territory of the Soviet Union with the exception of the enterprises with a continuous production cycle, and for three minutes a salute shall be given with sirens at factories, railways and on river- and seagoing ships.

MEDICAL STATEMENT

Yuri Andropov, born in 1914, suffered from interstitial nephritis, nephrosclerosis and secondary hypertension, and diabetes, which were complicated by chronic renal insufficiency.

Since February 1983, in view of a cessation in the functioning of the kidneys, he was placed under treatment by means of hemodialysis ("artificial kidney machine").

The treatment which he sustained ensured a satisfactory state of health and working condition. However, by the end of January 1984 his health declined in view of the growing dysrhythmic changes in the internal organs and increased hypotension.

His death came at 4:50 p.m. on February 9 following growing cardiovascular insufficiency and arrest in breathing.

The postmortem examination completely confirmed the diagnosis.

The medical statement was signed by Academician Ye. Chazov and other prominent workers in Soviet medicine.

In the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have decided:

1. To form the Funeral Commission for the burial of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov. This Commission consists of K. U. Chernenko (Chairman), G. A. Alyayev, V. I. Voronikov, M. S. Gorbachov, V. V. Grishin, A. A. Gromyko, G. V. Romanov, M. S. Solomentsev, N. A. Tikhonov, D. P. Ustinov, V. V. Kuznetsov, B. N. Ponomaryov, V. M. Chubrikov, M. V. Zimyanin, Ye. K. Ligachov, A. P. Alexandrov, S. A. Shalayev, V. M. Moshin, G. M. Markov, T. N. Kremnikov, N. A. Ponomaryov, V. V. Tereshkova, T. I. Sankin, M. A. Ulyanov, P. I. Klimuk, V. S. Chicherov, L. I. Abramova.

2. To lay Yuri Andropov to rest in Red Square.

FROM THE FUNERAL COMMISSION

The Commission announces that the coffin carrying the body of Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov will lie in the Hall of Columns at the House of Trade Unions on February 11, 1984.

The period of time for working people to pay their last respects to Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov will be from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. and on February 12 and 13, from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

(Continued on page 8)

On February 9, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labour, Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, died in his sleep.

We have lost an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and people and in the strengthening of their Indestructible unity were the November 1982 and June and December 1983 Plenary Meetings of the CPSU Central Committee. In the decisions of the Plenary Meetings, and in the speeches of Yuri Andropov, the modern strategy of the Party was elaborated and specified—the strategy of the perfection of mature socialism.

In this period, the efforts of the Party and the people were concentrated on the acceleration of the development of the economy, on improvements in the management of the national economy, on strengthening of Party, state and labour discipline, on increasing the responsibility of cadres and the development of creative initiative among the masses.

The Party's measures have but one goal—to raise the living standards of the Soviet people, and consolidate the power of the Soviet State. Here, as elsewhere, Yuri Andropov's work has been invaluable.

He also made a significant contribution to the promotion of extensive cooperation among the socialist community nations, to the greater unity and cohesion of the international communist and working class movement, and to support for the people's fight for freedom and independence.

Under his leadership the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet State have consistently and steadfastly implemented Leninist foreign policy aimed at averting the threat of thermonuclear war, rebuffing the aggressive plots of imperialism, and consolidating peace and the security of nations.

In these days of mourning Communists and the entire Soviet people rally still closer behind the Leninist Party's Central Committee and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet people regard the Communist Party as their tried and tested collective leader and are resolved to work unwaveringly to implement its home and foreign policy which expresses their basic interests. The Party's Leninist line is unshakable, since the Party has a clear programme of action formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Plenary Meetings of its Central Committee.

The CPSU will continue its steadfast and purposeful work to boost production, accelerate scientific and technological progress, consolidate self-discipline, and to up-grade the quality of life of the Soviet people. It will work to bolster the industrial union, of the working class, collective farmers and intelligentsia, the fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples, to promote socialist democracy, and educate people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and loyalty to the great communist ideals.

Yuri Andropov was born on June 15, 1914, into the family of a railwayman at Nagulskaya station, Stavropol Territory. He began to work at the age of 16. He was a worker in the town

(Continued on page 8)

ADDRESS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE PRESIDIUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET, THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE SOVIET PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1)

At a time of gravely escalating world tensions the CPSU and the Soviet Government see it as their supreme duty to consistently defend peace, show patience and vigilance, resolutely foil imperialism's adventurist designs and to build up the country's defences.

The Soviet people are wholeheartedly opposed to the solution of outstanding world issues by force. Our ideal is a world without war. In our drive for lasting peace we enjoy the support of the fraternal socialist countries, of communist and workers' parties, of the fighters for national and social liberation, and of the masses opposed to thermonuclear holocaust.

Our Party and state will continue to unwaveringly translate into life the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. We want to live in peace with all nations and to cooperate actively with governments and organizations willing to work honestly and constructively in the name of peace.

The Soviet people are well aware that the Party and its leading organ, the Central Committee, are totally devoted to the Leninist

Yuri Vladimirovich ANDROPOV

(Continued from page 1)

Yaroslavl Regional Committee of the Young Communist League. In the same year, he joined the Communist Party. In 1940, Yuri Andropov became First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Karelia.

Since the very first days of the Great Patriotic War, Yuri Andropov was active in the partisan movement in Karelia. He organized the YCL underground operations, worked among the young people on the Soviet territory temporarily occupied by the enemy, and sent combat groups across the front into the Nazi rear and implemented operations behind the enemy lines.

After the city of Petrozavodsk was freed of fascist invaders in 1944, Yuri Andropov was assigned to Party work as Second Secretary of the Petrozavodsk Party City Committee and in 1947 he was appointed Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Karelia. In 1951, he was transferred to the CPSU Central Committee where he started off as Inspector and was subsequently made head of a Central Committee sub-department.

In 1953, he was assigned to diplomatic work at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in 1954 he was appointed USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Hungarian People's Republic.

In 1957, he was appointed head of a CPSU Central Committee department.

At the 1961 22nd Congress and at all subsequent Party Congresses he was elected Member of the CPSU Central Committee. Between 1962 and 1967 he was Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In 1967, he was elected Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and since 1973 he has been a Politbureau Member. Between 1967 and 1982 Yuri Andropov was on a Party assignment as head of the USSR State Security Committee.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE CPSU

PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME
SOVIET OF THE USSR

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
OF THE USSR

He made a significant contribution to the theoretical formulation of vital problems of our day. His speeches and works provide a profound analysis of the current stage of the development of Soviet society and a clear outline of the present and future goals of the Party and Soviet State in the building of socialism.

Yuri Andropov's main preoccupation was to ensure the implementation of the creative plans formulated by the 26th Party Congress and by the November 1982 and subsequent plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee. These documents set forth the major constructive initiatives put forward by the Party and aimed at the strengthening of universal peace and international security. Yuri Andropov worked indefatigably for the strengthening of cooperation, unity and cohesion between the socialist countries, the international

and the entire Soviet people.

CRUISE MISSILES IN SICILY

Rome. The first batch of American medium range cruise missiles has arrived at the Comiso base in Sicily via the US air and naval base at Sigonella, where they were transported from the USA last year for temporary storage. The arrival of the missiles was kept a tight secret and took place at night time. The column of heavy-duty trucks carrying them was accompanied by reinforced units of carabinieri and American military police all the way from Sigonella to Comiso. The deployment of the Tomahawks and their activation have thus begun at least a month ahead of schedule.

In the memory of Communists, of all Soviet people, Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov will remain forever as a man utterly devoted to the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin, principled and modest, close to the working people, considerate to their needs and concerns, a man who was capable of subordinating everything to the interests of the socialist Motherland.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR express profound confidence that Communists, and all Soviet people will prove with new vigour their class consciousness and self-discipline, their high collectivist qualities, and will ensure by their purposeful and selfless labour the implementation of economic plans and socialist obligations and the further prosperity of our great Motherland.

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee of the House of Representatives in the US Congress Gus Yatron has condemned the proposal made by the Reagan administration to cut back the contribution which the United States makes to UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund.

He says that the proposal by the administration for the withdrawal of funds for UNICEF next fiscal year is cynical and devoid of human compassion as the United States is curtailing its participation in a number of international programmes of aid to children under the United Nations' auspices. Commenting on Yatron's statement, Assistant US Secretary of State Gregory Lemke said that the decision to reduce the American contribution had been taken in keeping with the administration's budgetary priorities.

Yuri Andropov gave much of his energy to developing healthy foundations in international relations and to asserting the principles of decent, and to strengthening the basis of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, to curbing the arms race, and to the removal of the threat of nuclear war.

These activities carried out by Yuri Andropov found warm response and unanimous support among all the Soviet people, and millions of people abroad.

For his outstanding services to his Motherland, Yuri Andropov, a fine leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, had the title of Hero of Socialist Labour conferred on him in 1974. He was awarded four Orders of Lenin, Order of the October Revolution, Order of Red Banner, three orders of the Red Banner of Labour and a number of medals.

Soviet Communists and all working people along with our foreign friends viewed Yuri Andropov as an outstanding leader of the Leninist type. He was known for his qualities of consideration and compassion for other people and his personal modesty. He commanded profound respect and trust among the Soviet people. The entire life of Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, from a worker to the post of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is a brilliant example of selfless service to the Party and people.

Several days ago former US Ambassador in El Salvador Robert White revealed that the information was cabled to the State Department in 1981, "for the past three years the Reagan administration has suppressed the facts".

Nevertheless, US Secretary of State George Shultz, when he arrived in San Salvador, on a recent tour of some Central American countries, was welcomed among others by Roberto D'Aubuisson, and even clinked glasses of champagne with him. It looks as if Mr Shultz and Reagan are ready to give further support to the Salvadorean military junta.

Robert White, who served in El Salvador during the Carter administration, also confirmed that the Reagan administration has known for three years now that Roberto D'Aubuisson planned and ordered the assassina-

tions of Archbishop Oscar Romero. Despite the fact that this information was cabled to the State Department in 1981, "for the past three years the Reagan administration has suppressed the facts".

In Addis Ababa, three leaders of the "Ethiopian popular democratic union" and fifteen of their accomplices have been exposed and arrested on charges of engaging in counter-revolutionary activities. This underground grouping acted in the interests of the feudal

THE WORLD

SALYUT-7 RECEIVES ITS THIRD EXPEDITION



Leonid Kizim (right), Vladimir Solovyov (centre) and Oleg Atkov at the Yuri Gagarin Space Training Centre.
Photo by A. Pushkaryov

A crew of three Soviet cosmonauts — Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyov, and Oleg Atkov — have started their mission aboard the Salyut-7 space station.

Here is what Vitaly Sevastyanov, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR,

national crew including the French cosmonaut, Jean-Loup Chretien, and second, these "marathon runners" of outer space played host to a Soviet crew including Svetlana Savitskaya, the second woman to be launched into space, who stayed with them for a whole week. Last year, the programme was continued by Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov. They carried out a broad range of research and their assembly work outside the station marked a new stage in flights aboard orbiting stations. During their two space walks they expanded one of the three solar panels, thus improving the station's power supply and consequently its capability.

Some ten years ago every space flight was a major event for us. Now infrequent launches have been replaced by continuous work on a planned basis aimed at developing outer space to benefit science, technology and the economy.

This is the third mission to the Salyut-7 station. The cosmonauts are expected to carry out a great number of scientific and applied experiments. The programme also includes technological and astrophysical studies, and photographing and observing the Earth to meet the requirements of various industries. Oleg Atkov, Cand. Sc. (Medicine), will, we believe, be able to considerably improve life science studies. The major subject-matter is the influence of weightlessness and other factors of space flight on a human being and his cardio-vascular system. Oleg himself and his two crewmates will serve as objects for his research.

Leonid Kizim, the crew commander, is a professional test pilot on his second flight in space. He was the commander of the Soyuz T-3 spacecraft which docked with the Salyut-6 station. Vladimir Solovyov, the flight engineer, is a newcomer to space, and had earlier been a back up for the Soviet-French mission. Oleg Atkov, also in space for the first time, has worked for the All-Union Cardiology Centre in Moscow.

The Salyut-7 space station has been in space for almost two years, since April 1982. It has been home away from home for several expeditions. Its first crew — Beregovoi and Lobelev — set an endurance record of 211 days in outer space. This longest ever flight witnessed several bright occasions; first, the station was visited by an inter-

RESPONSE WITH WHOM IS MR SHULTZ CLINKING GLASSES?

Several days ago former US Ambassador in El Salvador Robert White revealed that the information was cabled to the State Department in 1981, "for the past three years the Reagan administration has suppressed the facts".

Nevertheless, US Secretary of State George Shultz, when he arrived in San Salvador, on a recent tour of some Central American countries, was welcomed among others by Roberto D'Aubuisson, and even clinked glasses of champagne with him. It looks as if Mr Shultz and Reagan are ready to give further support to the Salvadorean military junta.

Washington and its puppets have stepped up their preparations for military aggression in El Salvador. It could occur even without Reagan appearing on TV one bright morning to announce that the USA is invading another foreign country.

Povilas KRIVICKAS

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

'PEACE-KEEPERS' ON THE RAMPAGE

It is hard to imagine worse acts of arbitrary rule and violence than those that are perpetrated by Washington in Lebanon, writes Yuri Glukhov in PRAVDA.

From every rooftop, the American military "peace-keepers" shout blue murder about "Syrian interference" and "Moscow's intrigues". This creates the impression that it is not American artillery and aircraft that pounds Beirut, and not the orders from the American president that causes women and children to be killed in the Lebanese capital, and that it is not America's ally Israel engaged in these acts of violence together with the United States.

But the world is not blind. Nations know the falsity of Ronald Reagan's imagined concern over the fate of Lebanon and security in the Middle East.

INTIMIDATION IS BAD FOR TRUST

In one of his latest speeches Reagan remarked that nuclear war is unwinnable. Can this be interpreted as a change in outlook, asks Vladimir Lomtsev in the LITBURNAYA GAZETA.

There is a wealth of facts to contradict that conclusion, however. Suffice it to consider NATO plans and statements by its political and military leaders. Last May, says Lomtsev, I met NATO secretary general Joseph Luns in Brussels and asked him, among other things, why NATO would not follow the Soviet example by renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons and why it would not abandon its philosophy of intimidation. Luns answered that this was part of NATO strategy and tactics and that the other side, i.e., the Soviet Union, had to be kept in ignorance of actions NATO might take, as this uncertainty instilled in the enemy was also a weapon of sorts. And here a question arises having a direct bearing on the goals of the Stockholm Conference: if one is seeking for trust any intimidation tactics should be discarded.

In his latest speech President Reagan, however, puts a lot of emphasis on intimidation. In my view, the author concludes, intimidation and trust just do not go together.

WHO STANDS TO GAIN FROM THE WEST GERMAN MILITARY POTENTIAL?

Commenting on the decision of parliamentarians from a number of NATO countries to recommend the Council of the Western European Union lift the limitations earlier imposed on the Federal Republic of Germany regarding the production of guided and long-range weapons, i.e., missiles and strategic bombers, Yu. Svetsov writes in the KRAYZNAЯ ZVEZDA newspaper.

Any unbiased reader who follows international developments closely will realize that this criminal idea, however it may be camouflaged, answers first and foremost to the interests of reactionary and warlike circles. In the United States and NATO, it is Washington and NATO who are pushing the Federal Republic of Germany towards building up its military potential and armed forces. It is the military and political leadership in NATO who are seeking to turn West Germany into a nuclear missile bridgehead for the bloc in Europe and to use its armed forces, the Bundeswehr, as the basis for a mated fist. And, finally, it is the United States which, assigns to West Germany a role of mainstay of militarism and anti-Communism in mainland Europe.

REAGAN AND HIS VOTERS

February is not a decisive month for the American presidential elections due this November, writes Sviatoslav Konchalovskiy in IZVESTIYA. In the forthcoming frantic election year, the tickle American voters may change their minds all too often. Nevertheless, it would be useful to turn our attention to the subject of just what it is about Reagan that attracts voters and just what sort of a voter he attracts.

It is well known that 35 million Americans live below the official poverty line, that two million have no homes of their own, and that the welfare programmes are constantly cut back. Under Reagan, the plight of this category of Americans has grown worse. But first, not many of this section of the community will go to the polling booths, and, second, it is not among them that Reagan is looking for voters. To rouse public compassion was never a Reagan gambit. No, he rather aims among his fellow-countrymen that eternal sentiment which waxed particularly strong under capitalism — a sentiment which is well summed up by the proverb, "Charity begins at home". This provides the moral (or, rather, immoral) justification for reaganomics. Reagan relies not on the dispossessed, but on the political middle-of-the-roaders, those who hold dear the proverb about charity beginning at home; he depends on the numerous "middle class" to whom he boasts of an economic revival, stable prices and a lower income tax.

BRIBE-TAKING BANKERS

Seoul. A group of South Korean bankers who had close links with the government have been found guilty of bribe-taking and embezzlement.

They include former manager of the South Korean central bank who took several million dollars in bribes from his clients. The prosecutor at the trial demanded that the accused should be sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. This is the biggest scandal to have broken in South Korea since last year when parliament passed a law providing for a maximum term of imprisonment or capital punishment for such crimes. Router robes.

3

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

BIOLOGISTS AND HUNTING EXPERTS IN SOUTH TAJIKISTAN (A REPUBLIC IN CENTRAL ASIA) HAVE REGISTERED FROM A PLANE THE POPULATION OF MOUNTAIN GOATS, ONE OF THE RAREST BREEDS OF ALPINE FAUNA. THE COUNT WAS PART OF A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME AIMED AT SAVING ENDANGERED ANIMALS. THE MAIN RESEARCH WAS CARIED OUT ON THE DASHKIZHUM RESERVE WHICH HAS THE LARGEST CONCENTRATION OF MOUNTAIN GOATS. THE RESERVE STAFF WILL STUDY THE POSSIBILITIES OF BREEDING THEM IN NURSERIES.

FARMERS IN UZBEKISTAN, A SOVIET CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC, HAVE BEGUN PLANTING AN ALMOND ORCHARD IN THE SPURS OF THE ZARAFSHAN RIDGE. LOCAL SCIENTISTS HAVE DEVELOPED TECHNIQUES TO GROW ALMONDS ON INDUSTRIAL PLANTATIONS, ENABLING YIELDS OF ONE TONNE OF ALMONDS PER HECTARE. ALMONDS ARE A VALUABLE FOOD AND MEDICINE AND INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIAL. ALMOND TREES WILL BE PLANTED ON 2,000 HECTARES OF MOUNTAIN TERRACES.

POWER BRIDGE IN OPERATION

Now that its last 500 kV section (Reftinskaya power station — Tyumen) has gone into operation the construction of a second power line linking the oil and gas fields in Western Siberia with the Urals power system, has been completed.

The Siberian oil fields are not expected to be long-time users of Urals electricity. For several thermal stations are now being built at rapid speed north of Tyumen — in Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk, Urengoy and Tobolsk. They will burn natural gas and oil gas. And in the near future, current will flow along the recently built power bridge — but in the opposite direction.

A CENTURY OF INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS

The 20th century has already been dubbed the Age of the Atom, the Space Age, the Age of Electronics. It equally deserves to be called the Age of Industrial Robots.

In our photos you see industrial robots at the laboratory stage and already in operation at a factory.

In 1983 alone, over 11 thousand mechanized or automated production lines were installed in the USSR, and 10,700 robots capable of doing many jobs, were manufactured.

A robot saves eight to ten thousand roubles a year and can do the work of two to three men. The wide use of industrial robots and automated

production lines increases productivity and helps cope with the shortage of manpower which the Soviet economy has been experiencing for some time. In addition robots are a welcome substitute for human beings in hazardous and stress-

Turbines with regulated capacity

A turbine developed by Kirov specialists in the Urals can regulate the production of electric energy depending on the changing needs of consumers. The Kirov plant has set such a turbine to the Shushenskaya hydropower station in Siberia. It is the first machine of this type in Siberia and is distinguished for its wide range of capacities and high maneuverability.

An important step has been made towards the development of a series of powerful units hydroturbines. This kind of turbine is capable of producing 230,000 kilowatts which is something of a world record. The turning blades of the turbine are particularly durable, easily changing the angle of the water flow. The blades are controlled by highly sensitive automatic machines. This ensures the most effective use of hydraulic energy.

Such turbines will be used for other hydropower stations in the country as well.

New mines in Donbas

The construction of a mine shaft which can be considered one of the country's deepest, has been completed in Donets'ke, the Ukraine. Equipped with powerful underground machinery, it will ensure together with four other shafts, the production of 2,100,000 tonnes of anthracite a year. The mine will exceed the capacity of four coal mining enterprises put together in that area. With its commissioning the enterprises will complete the preparation of coal seams. The mine will begin production in 1985.

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CULTURE

PROFILES



MARINA SEMYONOVA

Marina Semyonova during rehearsals with Bolshoi Ballet soloists Nadezhda Pavlova and Vyacheslav Gordeyev.

"I saw 'Swan Lake' at the Bolshoi danced by Marina Semyonova. frenzied applause and cries of bravo echoed round the auditorium — such was the beauty and perfection of Russian art. That evening Tchaikovsky and Semyonova combined to create a national celebration in which beauty triumphed..." — thus wrote the Soviet author, Alexei Tolstoi.

Recently, Professor Marina Semyonova, People's Artist of the USSR, celebrated her 75th birthday. A teacher of classical ballet, she takes a refresher class for dancers at the Bolshoi.

A graduate of the Leningrad ballet school, Semyonova made her debut as a ballerina in 1929. She was acclaimed by critics — there had not been such a success, it was said.

She began dancing at an astonishing time, recalls Marina Semyonova. Everything around one was buzzing with excitement, bubbling with passion. The search for new approaches in art affected ballet, too, of course. A mass of dance studios and schools were born — each with its own programme. There were even doubts as to whether classical ballet was needed. But Agrippina Vaganova came to its defence. For her, as for us, her pupils, classical dance was a flexible system, imbibing all that was best from the various schools of choreography and realizing it in movement. One can only create new art by having a perfect knowledge of what has gone before. Classical dance is our inspiration, the basis for the creation of the dramatic image in ballet.

Semyonova was the first Soviet ballerina to dance in Paris; her Giselle put pay to the legend about the "destruction" of ballet in Soviet Russia". The French saw Semyonova as representing a new school of choreography, refining, while at the same time enriching the achievements of Russian ballet.

Semyonova has gone down in the history of Soviet ballet as an ideal performer of the classical repertoire — of such parts as Odette, Odile, Nika, Esmeralda, Raymond and Aurora...

Today she passes on her experience to the stars of the Bolshoi Ballet company — to such world famous names as Nina Timofeyeva, Nadezhda Besmarnova, Nadezhda Pavlova... Members of the company, they dream of joining Semyonova's troupe, but interesting ballet class.

Rehearsing with Semyonova gives one immense pleasure, says Maya Plisetskaya. Her great erudition in all that concerns choreography, her constant attention to details of dance — this is what makes work with her so enjoyable. There is no conflict between academicism and imagery in her teaching. She strives for expressiveness within the severe classical form of classical dance and when she demonstrates how a particular movement should be danced, she attains a brilliance, simplicity and richness of intonation, which are peculiar to her alone.

What do you consider to be most fundamental aspect of your work as a teacher?

To attain a natural plasticity from my pupils. In dance each ballerina expresses her idea of life. But every dancer is different, with her own character, her own internal and emotional world. The language of classical ballet is one, but the intonation given to a particular movement can be very different. We seek the approach which comes closest to the internal world of each dancer, while at the same time adhering to the original conception of the choreographer.

As well as taking a class at the Bolshoi Theatre, you also rehearse parts with soloists. How do you visualize your main function in the latter task?

I never try to get my pupils to shape their performance on mine. This is both undesirable and impossible. Nadezhda Besmarnova's "Swan Lake" is hers and her alone, as is Nadezhda Pavlova's Aurora. My job is to help them find those plastic forms which would give more vivid expression to the imagery in each role. I'm a hand when it comes to the purity of the finishing touches of each movement — for this, after all, is an inherent component of choreographic speech.

'RUSSIAN SEASON' IN PARIS

The Chatelet Theatre in Paris has launched a "Russian Season" dedicated to the music of five outstanding Russian composers — Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakov, Mussorgsky, Balakirev and Kalinnikov.

Parisians will be able to hear the operas "The Golden Cockerel", "The Tale of the Invisible Town of Kitchev", "Prince Igor", and other works, as well as illustrations.

FACTS and EVENTS

Ballets. P. Tchaikovsky's "String Serenade" with choreography by D. Balanchin has been staged in this country for the first time by the Tbilisi Opera and Ballet Theatre. The one-act ballet is a tribute to the memory of the outstanding choreographer. Production is by A. Pilatovskiy, a choreographer from Moscow.

Exhibitions. "The Builders", the well-known work by Fyodor Leger, from the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow is the centrepiece of an exhibition dedicated to this outstanding French artist, which has opened in Bobigny. The exhibition features sketches and drawings illustrating the preparatory stages to the painting of this picture, as well as photographs and documents testifying to Leger's close interest in the subject of building.

Tours. The Ensemble of Song and Dance of the Donetski Cosacks has set off on a two-month long tour of the cities of France, Belgium and Switzerland, while Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, and Colombia are to be visited by the Leningrad Ballet on Ice. The tour of the Leningrad company will last for three months.

JOINT OPERA PRODUCTIONS IN SOFIA

The musical theatres of the Bulgarian capital Sofia have started off the new year with two new joint productions by Bulgarian and Soviet masters.

Tikhon Khrennikov's opera "Dorothée" was staged with great success at the Makedonsky State Musical Theatre by the Soviet director, Boris Pokrovsky who is well known in Bulgaria. For the past quarter of a century Pokrovsky has been invited to produce opera in Sofia, where he has staged works by Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, and Prokofiev.

A rapturous response greeted the first-night of a new production of Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty" at the Sofia People's Opera House. The production was by Maria Liepa, the Soviet ballet dancer.

Book fair in India

The traditional International Book Fair has opened in Delhi. More than a thousand Indian publishers and book dealers are taking part in the fair which is being held in the Indian capital for the sixth time. Nearly half a million books are on show. Among the foreign participants the Soviet Union has put on the most varied and extensive display consisting of books in the Indian languages published in the USSR, as well as books for children and publications dedicated to life in this country and to its peaceful foreign policies.

During the fair, numerous conferences, seminars and discussions are to be held on problems of book publishing and publicity.

star symphonic and chamber music.

During the "Russian Season", which is to last for more than three months, audiences here will listen to the USSR State Symphony Orchestra conducted by Yevgeny Svetlanov, and the orchestra of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow. They will see two classical ballets — "Romeo and Juliet" and "Swan Lake". In addition there will be a poetry evening dedicated to the works of Russian and Soviet poets.

The "Russian Season" at the Chatelet Theatre is a major

event in the cultural life of the French capital, said the director, Jean-Marc Gérard. For us it represents confirmation of a tradition, but this theatre early instilled Dyagilev's Russian soul, gave their vastly successful performances. And Chatelet, from this stage, this year's "Russia Season" the French public who are interested in Russia, will be able to familiarize themselves with new works from the classical repertoire.

SCHOLARS MEET IN KOMI

The International Committee of Ugro-Finnish Scholars has decided to hold its sixth regular congress in Syktyvkar, the capital of the Komi Autonomous Republic.

This was revealed by G. Rechnev, vice-chairman of the secretariat organizing committee for the congress. Director of the Institute of Linguistics, Literature and History of the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The theme of the present congress, "Language, Ethnos, and Culture of the Ugro-Finnish (Uralian) Peoples. Their

future".

The future is to be July next year. For now, the plan is to hold a series of interesting reports, planned to have special sections testifying to Legev's close interest in the subject of building.

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